

A strong government is an inestimable advantage to a nation, provided its wisdom be commensurate to its strength; but fully and rapidly armed, a nation is a danger to itself. France, with her vast armaments, could be wielded at the expense of mankind. We hold it therefore to be a sensible addition to the present calamitous state of Europe, and to the pressing perils of France, that the French armaments should be remarkably deficient in the known qualifications of statesmanship. Where in this mimic empire shall we find a trace of the dignified calmness of the great Marlborough, the serene Talleyrand, the science of Portail, the administrative skill of Mares, the financial ability of Gaudin? On the 3 Nivose, An. VIII., when the First Consul was engaged in a similar task, on the formation of the new constitution, he said to the *Conseil*: "I know that he viewed with contempt the manoeuvres of the baser sort of politicians to earn his favor, and that "he would not suffer a crowd of obscure or discredited names to wrap themselves in the shadow of his name, and that he would have freely, for he chose from all that remained of ability and character in France. His government was at first exposed to no opposition, for it had absorbed the whole force of the nation. But now we are every day seeing the same government, and the same different periods under similar forms, and, in spite of the pretended revival of the consular *regime*, history has witnessed nothing more dissimilar than the character and epoch of this Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor of the French, than that of the Emperor Bonaparte, both in the persons of the chief actors, and in the abilities of those about them."

[illegible]

The late voyage of the *Seow Seng Steer*, Glasgow.

The surgeon of the Glasgow, Mr. Gaff, gives the following account of the hurricane voyage of that ship, in a letter to a friend.

BEHOLD TO ME, Glasgow, off Cape Clear, Sunday, Jan. 25, 1852.

DEAR BROTHER, I feel as if writing you from the grave for surely I shall be there ere long.

Ever since we left the Clyde, on the 16th inst., we have experienced dreadful weather. While passing through the Hebrides, on the 17th, we were driven to the westward to the west and from that time up till Tuesday, the 20th, we experienced nothing but a continual succession of strong westerly gales, with heavy squalls of rain, and a heavy sea, which rendered our progress very slow. On Tuesday the storm remarkably well; but on Tuesday, about midday, while in latitude 50 50 N., longitude 20 34 W., we were again assailed by a heavy gale, which seemed to increase, until it blew a perfect hurricane with a tremendous sea running—the ship labored heavily, and continued to roll and pitch all day. This continued all day, till 10 o'clock, when the wind abated somewhat, but the sea, which was nearly knocked the vessel to pieces, and all but sunk her, ended, we were from five to ten minutes calmer, and the sea was again a heavy one, and during the quarter-deck were stored in, and it carried away, smashing to pieces, four out of the six deck boats, sweeping the captain's deck, and the main cabin, and the mainmast, and wheel house—knocking down and disabling

dederation to the cabinet of St. James's, on the subject of the refugees. This note, couched in language infinitely more conciliatory than that of preceding documents from the Foreign Office, contains in substance the following points:

"The Government have received from different sides complaints of the conduct of the political refugees at present in England, and has been requested to state whether the Government are according to the English law the right of hospitality is ineluctable so long as they who profess to fly to this country are not guilty of any crime by which they remain within the bounds of legality. The government of the Queen, although not having any legislation in this respect, according to the English law, which concerns refugees is, however, obliged to admit that the refugees have occasionally abused the hospitality conceded to them, and that the Government are therefore bound to erect a barrier to their irregularities, and, on the other side, expects that her Majesty's subjects, who are not suspected of any malpractices, shall not be any longer disquieted by the presence of the refugees."

Notes, conceived in similar terms, have been, without doubt, already despatched to the cabinets of St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin. The *Post* says, in its issue of Frankfurt, under date of Vienna, 23d, says:—

"It is announced, from a source worthy of credit, that the affairs of the Lombardian refugees at Turin have been arranged, and that the Government of the Kingdom will be expelled; and those whose less so will be ordered to reside in some of the secondary towns. The Austrian Government engages itself to allow the refugees to return to their native land, in the event of there existing no serious obstacles to it."

**Italy.**

In the sitting of the 21th, of the Chamber of Deputies, at Turin, the report on the introduction of certain modifications to be introduced in the law on the press, was read by Giovanni Bissolati. After the events of the 18th, was read. The government bill proposed that in cases of offences of the press against foreign powers, the public prosecutor should not be obliged to proceed in court any demand of prosecution by the offended party, or its representative. The Commission proposes to enact that it shall be sufficient to produce a declaration signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that a diplomatic communication has been received concerning the offence, and that the Government is authorized to decide the question are to be taken from the electors of the district where the Court of Appals sits. The discussion was adjourned to the 27th.

The *Gazzetta di Roma*, of the 21st, relates that the Pope has issued a decree, by which the Pope has taken the financial state of the country, and to propose the reforms that may be practicable, with a view to introduce the greatest possible economy in the public expenditure.

The *Piemontese Gazette*, of the 21th, quotes advices from Naples, stating that Marquis Fortunato, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has obtained permission to withdraw from the cabinet. M. Tola succeeds him in the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Tola is provisionally, entrusted with M. Louis Caffarelli. M. Giovanni, late Procurator General has been named Prefect of Police.

**Austria.**

THE CARNIVAL IN VIENNA—METTERNICH AND HIS DRAWING ROOM.

We have received intelligence from Vienna to the 14th. The carnival is expected to be exceedingly brilliant, and the Emperor and Empress, to which the *beau monde* resorted before 1818, have again opened their salons. The court gives the example as the Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor, does the honor of the imperial palace twice a week. The carnival and its pleasures are so numerous that all balls should conclude at midnight, the drawing rooms of Prince Metternich are open as in his most prosperous days, and receive each evening the illustrious of Europe. The Prince, who is now 75 years of age, is still so remarkable for the vivacity of his conversation. He was acquainted formerly with the men of the first French revolution, Bernave, Mirabeau, the Abbe Marmy, &c., and of each has some curious anecdote to narrate. The Prince has been married three times, and has no children to be published until after his death. They have been written in French, by his wife, from his dictation. The Emperor has just accorded to M. Bach, the Minister of the Interior, the Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Maria Theresa, in recognition given in cases of high merit, as it confers nobility on the person receiving it. M. Bach, who was one of the most celebrated lawyers in Germany, has merited this favor by his deepness to the cause of order.

**Prussia.**

In a late sitting of the Chamber at Man-

nion, M. Von Lassaulx, in giving his vote for the military estimates, stated he did so the more readily, as the States of Germany must be prepared for all contingencies, and that the political power in France had been entirely broken by the conqueror (Prussian). The French Minister made a formal remonstrance to the President of the Ministry, M. Von der Pfordten, against the use of such an expression by a deputy of the Reichstag, and the President of the North German government. In the sitting of the 24th, M. Von der Pfordten expressed his regret that M. Von Lassaulx should have used so injurious a term. Had he heard it, he should have requested that the honorable deputy should be called to order. The President of the Chamber also stated that he had not heard the word—a declaration which the Chamber received with considerable "hilarity." M. Von Lassaulx could not withdraw the expression. A bill was introduced to give to the States of Germany the same offences from juries. It is to have a retroactive effect.

**Denmark.**

*The Kaiser* Zeitung has advised from Copenhagen of the 24th inst.

Prince is over, and the following gentleman have accepted office in the ministry:—

Foreign Affairs—Ruhms.

A second flossie, headed to match, reaches the knee. The top skirt is trimmed with pink ribbons, serpentine round the bottom, forming deep festoons. The skirt is trimmed with ribbons descending in *cows* from the shoulders. The small sleeves are trimmed in the same style. The collar is of beautiful axalias, fixed behind the plait with a diamond comb.

Some of the variations, in general, more trimmed than formerly, but the open edge is now discontinued. Capotes are less worn, and it must be owned that the bonnet admits of more variety and elegance. The hair is dressed in a variety of styles. To be served, we must mention one of white terry velvet lined with white satin, which turns over the front, and is covered with blonde from the crown. A bias of white velvet is worn over the shoulders. The skirt is trimmed with bands and beads. The other is velvet lined with satin. Two ostrich feathers are placed on the side, and run round the back over the ears. The top of the grapes of chrysé colored velvet, and with a very pretty bow. The hair is dressed in a ribbon, the same shade as the grapes. A satin ribbon bonnet lined with pink satin; a deep black lace, unbordered with jet, falls over the small crown.

The coiffure Pompadour, composed of three barbes, which fall behind the head, with an indescribable but charming mixture of black and pink very rich colors, and bouquet of flowers thrown across the bandeaux. A puff of green and white satin ribbons, falling from the summit of the head upon the shoulders. The coiffure jeune femme of two light colored ribbons. The Mauresque cap of black lace, with ruby colored feathers, and a black velvet bandeau, with the charmelle of blondes and narrow ribbons. The Marie Stuart, to be worn with bandeaux bouffants, more or less ornamented with jewels.

Manteaux are generally worn with hoods this season, the cloaks have them made in velvet; flat and rounded behind.

The mante Castillade of black velvet, lined with black gutted satin, with two rows of lace round the bottom; another row round the capuchon reaches to the throat, round the manteau; the capuchon is lined with white colored velvet, and raised over the head, the lace falls gracefully round the face, forming a mantle in the Spanish style.

A more simple style for promenade is of black velvet, trimmed with six rows of galons, in lieu of the capuchon. The capuchon is lined with black satin, made flat, with two large tassels.

Black lace embroidered with jet is much used for trimmings of black velvet mantelets, robes and veils.

Black and white tulle; gray; they are made more or less elegant, and are worn by young ladies, or the bride. Black cashmere is braided with gold, white or pale blue with silver.

**Foreign Miscellany.**  
A correspondent of the Dublin *Frederick* says:—  
The President constantly declares, "My uncle was  
the Napoleon of peace."—"He became the  
Napoleon of peace." A distinguished Englishman,  
who enjoys the friendship of the President,  
mentioned to me yesterday that he remarked to the  
President, on Tuesday, how much he regretted the  
mistaken views promulgated by the London papers,  
so unjust to the President, and to the measures by  
which he has saved his country. The President re-  
plied:—"Never mind; I know the London papers  
and the London people well; before three months I  
shall be misled by both."

A letter from Cayenne, dated December 7th, states that the colony of French Guayana has reached the last period of a total decline. It is believed that nothing could be worse than the consequences of the present depression, which has arisen when the exports of the colony had decreased to an enormous extent. The present condition is still more disastrous.

Intelligence just received from Constantinople states that the last Hungarian emigrants, eleven in number, have embarked for London. Five officers among whom is General Stein, have entered the service of the Sultan. He has received a very important post in the Engineering Department.

The Turkish government have at present in course of construction, in England, no less than seven steamers, of 800, 700, 300, and 200 tons.

The Emperor of Morocco has written a friendly letter to the Emperor of Austria.

Mr. Macaulay, it is said, has delayed the publication of the third and fourth volumes of his "History of England," in consequence of his having obtained some new information relative to King William the Third. King William, it is asserted, figures as the chief personage in the narrative; and the greatest stress is laid on his conduct subsequent to the battle of Blenheim.

The *Lithographic Correspondence* of Vienna states that Prince Windischgratz has definitely accepted the post of civil and military governor of Hungary.

A correspondent of the *London News* writes from Vienna, "Very lately here a peasant was seen to laugh as an Austrian detachment (1,000 strong) was marching past. The officer in command saw the insulting demonstration, halted his party, and ordered the peasant to be seized, and then dealing the men in a single file, ordered him to spit in the man's face as they marched past."

The correspondent of the *London Chronicle* writes:—Before we go further south again, we would mention one other fact in Swedish affairs. It is a

separately one. The bodily and bigoted intolerance of the Catholic clergy, the persecutions of the Lutheranism is pinned to the earth, a helpless slave in the hands of the civil power, while the clergy sink into the serfs of the police church, has, during the last ten years, caused the emigration of thousands of the ablest and most enterprising of our provinces—a severe loss to our country like Sweden. We now learn that this movement is extending to the south of Sweden, and that a large emigration to America will commence next summer without doubt.

In order to weaken the sympathy of the Finns for Sweden, the Russian government has for many years coquetted with Finnish literary tendencies, and encouraged the spread of the national dialect. But as this was found to have gone too far, and to have produced dangerous signs of a feeling of independence and nationality, severe measures have lately been taken against it, and scarcely anything is now allowed to be printed in the language of the people, while the censorship on works in Swedish is more severe.

The *United States Gazette* has the following:—“It is rumored in well-informed quarters, that in the budget to be presented to the French legislature on its assembling, a proposal will be made emanating from the highest authority in the republic, to send a French expedition to the Pacific Ocean, undertaken in connection with the pacific tone of the circulation to the European powers, ought to disarm apprehension.

The resignation of Lord Palmerston has been severely felt in Sardania.

The *Austrian Gazette* states that, in the beginning of last month, a note was received by the Austrian government from Lord Granville, containing the most amicable assurances, and promising to do all which the laws and usages of England permitted, in compliance with the joint demands of the great powers.

Increased activity on the part of the military authorities is observable in Ireland. Arrangements for recruiting the army are in progress, and measures are about to be taken to provide contingents for the several regiments.

By the dissolution of the French National Guard more than 800,000 muskets have been returned to the imperial arsenal. With some slight repairs they will all be surrendered fit for the military service.

Mr. Seydell, naval architect at Scitlin, and Mr. B. B. Smith, of New York, have been engaged in the construction of a new kind of steamship, which is impelled neither by wind, nor by steam, but by retroactive hydraulic power. The essay they have made is said to have entirely succeeded.

A new service of steamers, under the Greek flag, has lately been established, which are intended to run between the islands and different parts of Greece.

One of these, called the Queen of Greece, made its first voyage, with a crowd of passengers, some days ago. The French steamers also promise two additional voyages during the ten days that they remain at the Piræus—one to Chalcis, in Negropont, and the other to Calamata.

Irish newspaper literature has just received an addition, by the publication of a new three-day journal, entitled the *Telegraph*. It is edited by the learned author of a Catholic history of England, a gentleman long and favorably known to the London press. In its advocacy of Catholicity it is more English than Rome itself.

The correspondent of the London *Chronicle* says :—in point of fact, the new constitution is so nearly the same as that of the first Consulate, that the difference is hardly appreciable. Louis Napoleon seems to have set his heart on bringing back everything in France to what it was in 1800, with the intention, no doubt, of preceeding in due time from the Consular to the imperial regime.

The Minister of the Interior has decided that the bust of Prince Louis Napoleon, by Madame Lavoire-Dumier, shall be executed in marble, to be placed in the salles of the matrices.

During the Novennue of Sainte Genevieve, the first saint of Paris, which has just closed, more than 2,000 pilgrims, says the *Constitutionnel*, visited the tomb of the saint.

The Vienna journals announce the departure for that city of M. Jagielski, Councillor of State in Russia, with a treaty negotiated by him, by which Austria engages to supply Russia during ten years with salt from the mines of Bochnia and Wieliczka to the amount of 1,000,000 barrels.

A telegram from Turin mentions the sudden death of Signor Brofferio, the republican leader of the opposition in the Sardinian Chambers.

A notice posted in the saloon of the Theatre Francaise warns the public not to talk politics as they walk up and down.

**Markets.**

**MRS. WM. CLARK & SON'S CIRCULAR.**

Liverpool, January 30, 1872.

We have had a good demand for flour this week, and the daily sales have been large, particularly on Tuesday, when 16,000 bales changed hands, and last Wednesday 14,000, the latter at advances upon last week's prices. This is the first time in their history that the flour trade has been so well maintained, and seems to have originated and become strengthened by the latest advices from America, re-fering to the prospects of a plentiful crop of wheat in that country, and the continuance of moderate receipts and shipments of the new crop. Speculators have taken 100,000 sales of American, 120,000 of Canada, 600,000 of Europe, 200,000 of India, 100,000 of Egypt, 20 Egyptian, 20,000 of 1340 Surat; and the trade 42,830 bales. We have an active market to day, and it closes firmly, at the present time above stated, and the sales are about 150,000 bales.

**MESSRS. A. F. & R. MAXWELL'S CIRCULAR.**

LIVERPOOL COMMERCE, Friday, Jan. 30, 1872.

The arrivals from Ireland and continent, since the 1st of the month, have been as follows:—1000 quarters of wheat, 5538 quarters wheat, 251 quarters peas, 194 quarters Indian corn, and 6,570 barrels flour, 600 barrels of meal, 1000 barrels of bran, &c. The exports in the same time comprise 690 quarters wheat, 635 quarters Indian corn, 313 sacks and 217 barrels flour. The trade has been quiet, but though little business has been done, the market has been well supplied with all the principal articles. In other articles there has been no perceptible change in value. The weather has been wet and stormy, and the demand for the principal articles has been small. Buyers, whose transactions were quite of a retail character. The business done in wheat and flour was trifling; and the prices were, however, fully supported. Oats and barley were in demand, but the market was quiet. Peas, beans and peas were without change either in tone or demand. Indian corn met with a slow sale, at 1s. per quarter, per cwt. and 10s. per ton.

**THE LATEST LONDON CIRCULAR.**

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—2 P. M.  
There is rather more cotton offering to-day, and prices are scarcely so stiff as at the close of yesterday's market. The sales are estimated at 8,000 bales, which speculators and exporters have taken 2,000. The business done consists of—600 Brazil at 4½d. to 5d.; 500 Surat at 3d. 3¼d.; 100 Egyptian at 6d. to 6½d.; and about 6,000 American at 4½d. to 5½d.

THE LATEST CORN REPORT.  
LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 31.—2 P. M.  
There has hardly been a single transaction in bread-  
offs this day, but prices are very firm, holders insisting  
on extreme rates.

**MONEY MARKET.**  
**London, Friday Evening, January 30, 1852.**  
The state of the Consol market was much the same to-day as yesterday, but the approach of the opening of Parliament has still further effect in delaying operations of investment. The government broker bought Consols at 96½, but there were heavy sellers at 96½. The operations for the account were on rather more favorable terms. Consols closed at 96½ to 96½ for money and account, bring yesterday's quotation. In the Three-and-a-half per cent considerable operations continue. The

The transactions are officially reported as follows—three per cent Consols, Annuitants' 7½ per cent Reduced Annuities, 10½ per cent New Three-and-a-quarter per cent Annuitants, 9½ per cent Three per cent Annuitants, 8½ per cent Bank Stock, 210½ per cent Bank Stock for account, 261.

There was today a further advance in the quotations of the unfunded securities. Exchequer Bills, which were at last quoted at 100, rose to 100½; the premium, the statement of the day's transactions, officially made, is—Exchequer Bills, £1,000, 58s., 62s. premium; ditto £500 and small 5ss. ditto premium. India Bonds, £1,000, 72s., 73s. premium; ditto under £1,000, 71s., 72s.

The account in the foreign market closed to-day, and operations were entered into for the new account, generally on better terms than yesterday. The market, how-

The French closing prices of to-day, as posted at the Hall of Commerce, were rather better, being as follows: Five per cent, 165fr. 45c.; ditto, Three per cent, 165fr. 45c.; Bank of France share, 2660. The report of M. Fould on the finances of France has created little impression here, because although he shows a prospective surplus for the current year, it is regarded as illusory since he proceeds on the assumption that the French Emperor's expenditure will be bounded by the budget of minister, while it is uncertain whether any provision has been made for the imperial civil list.

**THE VERY LATEST.**  
Telegraphic from London to Liverpool.

**England.**

Summons were issued yesterday for a Privy Council, to be held on Monday next, at Buckingham Palace, at which the royal speech will be arranged. The London Times announces that Lord Broughton retires from the Board of Control, and will be succeeded by Mr. Fox Maule, who will take the responsibility of naming a new bill for India.

The principle of the new Reform bill will be neither *renfranchisement* nor *enfranchisement*, as far as regards realities, but only a general enlargement of existing institutions. The notorious boroughs are to be enlarged by copious annexations. No new metropolitan boroughs, no more representatives for Manchester and Liverpool, none for the large towns unrepresented, and no obliteration of names which have brought disgrace on our bill.

The President gave a grand dinner on Thursday, Jan. 10th, to a distinguished party of English; forty five in all. He expressed great regret at the prevalence of the belief in England as to his warlike intentions. "He lived there long enough to acquire respect for its people and institutions, and he still had a great many friends there." As to the rumour that he intended to make war, "it is simply absurd."

**Markets.**  
MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.  
SATURDAY, Jan. 31.—Wheat is 2d. and 3d. per bushel, and flour is per sack higher than on this day week, with moderate sales. Oats and oatmeal are steady at their former prices. Beans and other articles as before.

**LONDON MONEY MARKET.**  
**SATURDAY, Jan. 31.**—One o'clock—Consols. account,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Consols. money,  $99\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Three and a Quarter per cents,  $98\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Bank Stock, Exchequer Bills, L, Exchequer Bills B,  $68-61$ ; Foreign Stock.—Mexican,  $31\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Marine Affairs.**

CAPTAIN EZRA NYE, U. S. M. STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.  
DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, although perhaps laying  
himself under the imputation of pursuing a course  
somewhat hackneyed, cannot, however, refrain, upon the  
happy conclusion of our passage, from expressing their  
satisfaction at the admirable performance of the steam-  
ship under your command, during the severe and tem-

adverse weather encountered, without cessation, during the first seven days after leaving Liverpool, and, had any doubt been entertained by us in regard to the ability of this ship to sustain herself against any weather likely to be encountered upon the Atlantic, her performance upon the present occasion has entirely dispelled the doubt, and we have no hesitation, but, on the contrary, take great pleasure in stating our belief that a safer and better ship has never been constructed, and that her performance upon the present voyage, the most hazardous we have ever experienced, has done the equivalent of upon the hulls and masts of a vessel, as upon every one connects with the admiral's undertaking. In regard to yourself, and the officers under your command, it would be superfluous for us to say that you have conducted the voyage in the most judicious manner, and that you have conducted in no less a manner, under the most trying circumstances, that we have almost been unware of the day and night guided us.

With the assurance of your health and prosperity, we will as for the success of the undertaking in which you are engaged,

New York: H. Puppington, Richmond; Wm. L. Collins, Colt, Hartford;  
Dr. Wm. H. Bordenau, Boston; E. W. Hutchings, New  
York; O. Macdonald, New York; John S. Hansen, New  
York; J. A. Macdonald, New York; Dr. N. D. Turner, Ja-  
maica, N. Y.; C. M. Smith, New York; J. A. Macdonald,  
Hillier; Andrew Smith, London; D. H. Crankling, New  
York; A. Kleinwort, Havana; Henry Whitestone, Ire-  
land; Geo. H. Wright, London; Sam. S. Abbott, New  
York; George H. Brown, England; W. R. G. Jones, Ire-  
land; C. M. Smith, New York; W. Watson, New  
York; Donald Tullock, Glasgow; Ernest Weiss, New  
York; W. W. Davis, New York; Daniel Wells, Jr., Mil-  
waukee; John Glenn, Baltimore; Thomas Medley, Lon-  
don; Wm. L. Collins, New York; Wm. L. Collins, New  
Whitwell, Boston; Andrew Smith, Jr., London; Wm.  
Belton Cornwall; Thomas Urea, Cornwall; Henry De-  
vis, Cornwall; A. O. Smart, St. Louis, Mo.

**Ocean Steaming.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Having seen so many one sided and incorrect accounts of the passages of ocean steamers, recently published in one of the city papers, I take the liberty of sending you true list of all the passages of the steamship Pacific. The time is taken from the Battery, New York, and from the West India Company's office, for the information of the public.

	D	H	M		D	H	M
1.	12	18	13		9	12	24
2.	11	9	10		10	11	10
3.	10	15	0		10	1	0
4.	11	9	0		12	8	0
5.	10	18	0		10	18	0
6.	10	9	15		10	21	0
7.	10	17	0		9	49	0
8.	11	8	0		11	5	0
9.	11	13	0		21	48	1
10.	12	9	0		11	13	0
11.	10	19	0		10	29	1
12.	10	1	0		15	7	0

Broken cross rail. Stamped one hundred miles with one  
 It will be seen that thirteen of the twenty-four pas-  
 sages have been made under seven days, twenty pas-  
 sages under twelve, and one passage under twenty-  
 four days. If any other ocean steamer has beaten  
 or equalled the Pacific in speed, show her up. I should  
 like to get her.

FAIR PLAY.

TELEGRAPHIC TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17, 1852.  
The following is a synopsis of Professor Kinkel's speech, delivered at Louisville, yesterday, before a large and enthusiastic audience:—  
GENTLEMEN—Looking upon this large audience, I am conscious of my weakness in not being able to speak the language of this great country as well as I ought to do. I should not try to address you in English if I did not know that there is a common language of all mankind, which everybody understands, even when it is imperfectly formed and pronounced—this is the language of the heart—the cry of hunger and misery which Europe sends to her sister America, and the appeal for help which a bleeding and starving nation has a full right to direct to a happier one. This language has been understood wherever I have spoken it to an assemblage of Americans, and it will be understood this evening by you, the noble and chivalrous sons of Kentucky. There is a great and noble feeling now arising throughout the whole Union—the feeling of sympathy with the oppressed nations of the continent on the other side of the Atlantic.

There is especially one nation which commands your deepest interest—I mean the people of Hungary, represented by that great exile who is at this time the guest of the American people. You are awaiting his visit to our country, and he is preparing material aid for the war which he is to deliver in person, and to encourage against the foes and tyrants of his beloved fatherland. You are right to do so, gentlemen, because the Hungarians are a brave and noble people. They have struggled to the utmost for their rights, and in this regard have been an example to all nations. I have myself declared in a German meeting, which he addressed with me at Cincinnati, the day before yesterday, that he never will begin a new revolution for the freedom of Hungary—only he has assumed the duty of supporting the freedom of all the nations; and he has promised that whenever his sword shall be victorious, he will never sheath it before all the neighboring nations are enjoying the same blessings of republicanism. He is the man to stand to his word, and to put his confidence in him is to risk the freedom of our country. In my confidence, I will say that every dollar paid to the Hungarians will be a means for the freedom of the whole of Europe. But it is not sufficient to attempt a revolutionary war only upon one point—namely, to attempt to free Hungary. When Hungary rises—when the barricades are built up in Paris—when Italy goes to conquer their national independence—then Germany also must take her mighty sword in the hand, and she must be ready to employ her military power, she must secure the victory. She needs means and material aid, as well as Hungary and Italy—her allies need arms and instructions for commencing the warfare at the frontier; and a perfect harmony of action cannot exist with the political and military confusion which is the present geographical position and the state of Germany.

She is situated in the middle of Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Italy, and France. If all Europe should be free, and Germany ruled by kings or emperors, freed from the yoke and the burden of being the people of forty millions—do you believe that my friends—strong in arms, strong in bodily power. We are the root of that invincible Anglo-Saxon race that has made the Atlantic Ocean a highway from the Baltic to the far Pacific, and we must be free, or Europe cannot be free. We made a great attempt in 1848—our youth fell bleeding upon the field of battle—the men have been killed in the peninsula of Mexico, the help and the blood of the Black men to Heaven for a republic. But that my people require is a republican government—and they are worthy of such a government. There is no nation upon the globe that has more of the spirit of liberty than the Germans. You know them, because you have many of them amongst you. Now, let me ask you, citizens of the Anglo-American origin, do these Germans not give a reputation to the United States? Do they not glorify in the emigration which every day, like a stream, pours into this country? Are they not industrious people—a saving and well managing people? Do they not love their country, and their not their women industrious, loving their families and their children? Do they want education? Do they like luxury? Are they not lovers of freedom and independence? Have they not the necessary qualifications to be good republicans? I should think so, when I consider the enormous influence which German industry and German intelligence and exertion have upon all the increasing States and nations of the continent of America, and the West. I found, to-day, in one of your papers, a suspicion moved against me as being an abolitionist. The respectable gentleman who has written this, has been mistaken. I have been my lifelong principle to rebuke the moral wrongs of the world, not to intermeddle with the internal and social questions of the American people. I am not an American party-man. If I should come to stay here, I would take the command of the wise governor of Athens, "that in a political contest, every citizen ought to take one party." But not in a religious contest, where every citizen ought to be a member of the church, and it would not be becoming, by my position,

I should venture to be a judge about one of your internal differences. But there is a distinction to be made between internal and external politics; and in regard to the latter, I would count freely that I wish to work upon them because they belong to the highest interests of Europe, and those interests I am bound to work for. Like Kosuth, I am bound to request you to abandon your principles of non-interference with the revolutionary struggles of Europe; and I do not say I wish to see the peasants and soldiers to begin a war with Russia." No; we will begin the fight ourselves; and, to be sure, we are not strong enough to establish free governments in most of the countries of Central Europe; but our strength is sufficient to make a successful return with Cossack armies—when our noblist men are dying by the sword, and the widows weeping upon the battle field, and the work of hell is done, by the brute slaves of despotism—when a monarch is interfering against the established rights of freedom in the noblest of nations, and the people are called upon to interfere, too, in favor of freedom, and to cover by your star-spangled banner the breasts of humanity in Europe. The time will come when you will be bound to declare your sympathies for the cause of republicanism—the contest between these principles is to become a universal one, and one of them must conquer and destroy the other. Do not wait too long, gentlemen, until your allies in Europe are completely crushed, and you are in the last position of the battle field. His is no good commander who gives up to the enemy the exterior bulwark of the fortress, without fighting. Germany is the exterior bulwark of the free western nations against Russia. Let her fall again to the power of despotism, and the Cossack hordes of waris and the whole continent of Europe—an arsenal for the Emperor of Russia against you. The united fleets of Europe will prevent your trade, and block up the way to your ports. You will be unable to export your goods. No emigrant will be allowed to come to you and strengthen your power; and, if you would live, then, you being a people of twenty-four millions, will have to fight against two hundred millions of Russians, and against the fleets of all the maritime powers, and the necessity which compels you to act in favor of our cause. Until that time comes, we ask your aid by money, by which we can prepare an enormous and universal outbreak of republicanism. Kosuth has organized a Hungarian fund, and German revolutionary leaders started the formation of a German national fund, and eighty of them, living now as refugees in Switzerland, France, England, and the United States, decided to contribute to the fund. I have no doubt that the German people will feel an inducement that this loan shall be duly repaid as soon as a republican government shall be established in Germany. I beg this meeting to resolve the election of a committee of the citizens of New York, who shall raise the money for the purpose of working the cause of German revolution. After Kosuth's visit to this city—because we do not want to interfere with the present successful efforts for the Hungarian fund—this committee will collect subscriptions for the German National Committee, at London. I will not press upon you this proposition any further, but will conclude my remarks by this appeal to your reason and heart—Let Germany be free, and the freedom of the globe is safe for ever.

**Political Intelligence.**

**OHIO FREE SOIL CONVENTION**—The Free Soil Convention which met at Columbus Ohio, on the 14th inst, was not so large as in the language of one of its founders, "very strong." Quite a number of "friends" who were expected to be present, could not possibly attend. Among the foremost of the "working man" present was Dr. Brinkley, who, it will be recalled, is under obligation to the party to leave the country in a few days. He left by the evening train and will reach Levee again in Ohio. The convention passed a resolution expressing preference for John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President, and Samuel Lewis, of Ohio, for Vice President. They did not, however, by this expression, intend to embarrass the action of the National Convention.

**NORTH CAROLINA WHITE CHURCH MEETINGS**—The white church conventions held in Wilkes and Surden counties, have passed resolutions favoring the election of Mr. Hayes for President, and Wm. A. Graham for Vice President.

**THE SUGARHARVEST** is still closed by the ice. On Saturday last seventy-one loaded cars passed over the track between Levee & Grace and the opposite shore.